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WAR IN SOURABAYA Big Fires Raging In Dutch Naval Base EVIDENCE OF ATROCITIES

BATAVIA, NOV. 12. BRITISH ATTACKS WERE RENEWED ON SOERABAYA LATE ON SUNDAY IN SUPPORT OF INDIAN TROOPS FIGHTING IN THE CENTRE OF THE GREAT NAVAL BASE AS PRESIDENT SOEKARNO PROCLAIMED "THAT THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS" OF CIVILIANS WERE KILLED IN THE "VAST MASSACRE." THE BRITISH ASSERTED THAT THEIR BOMBERS HAD SCORED DIRECT HITS ON THE MAIN INDONESIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS AND THREE STAFF HEADQUARTERS.

The British Command said that the Indonesians seized Japanese tanks and fired thirty rounds against the Fifth Indian Division before being silenced by artillery.

The British forces reported that many were killed in "fanciful charges against British tanks" and that "many Indonesian bodies were removed on Saturday night."

The Soekarno Government published messages from an Islam Congress meeting in Jogjakarta calling for a Moslem war against colonial subjugation. Associated Press.

ITS WAR

BATAVIA, NOV. 12. Big fires raging in Sourabaya, Java's naval base, continued across streets and continuous Allied artillery fire were described in the first eye-witness account of the British military action against the strongholds of the Indonesian Extremists, stated the Netherlands News Agency tonight.

"There is an atmosphere of war over Sourabaya, there is no question of this being merely some 'brush,'" said a British Army officer, Lieutenant Colonel Roy Oliver, who returned to Batavia from Sourabaya this afternoon.

"The streets themselves are deserted except for overturned cars and barricades."

"Major-General Mansergh leads the operations with grim determination. Evidence comes from Allied troops, who fell into Indonesian hands but afterwards escaped, that the Indonesians have committed atrocities especially against

183 BRITISH MISSING

BATAVIA, NOV. 12. DOCTOR SOEKARNO, THE INDONESIAN LEADER, HAS APPEALED TO THE WORLD TO JUDGE FOR ITSELF THE BRITISH BOMBING OF SOERABAYA. HE SAID THE BRITISH HAD BOMBED AND BOMBARDED THE CITY "MERCILESSLY" AND CLAIMED THAT "THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN KILLED AND WOUNDED, INCLUDING WOMEN AND CHILDREN."

His declaration was made in a statement which he issued after addressing 50,000 Indonesian youths at a mass demonstration in Jogjakarta.

"Hundreds of Chinese and Arabs," said the statement, "peace-loving peoples who came here as merchants and traders, have been killed and seriously wounded."

Declaring that two Indonesian quarters had been burned down he said: "I hereby draw the attention of the whole world

Strike Wave In America

New York, Nov. 12. The New York radio to-day said that more than 275,000 workers are now on strike in the United States.

Further strikes were threatened in the electrical industry, whose 250,000 workers are claiming a two dollars a day wage increase.

A general strike in this industry would affect 76 plants in 22 States.

"Many steel workers are also on the verge of strikes as their employers have not agreed to their claims for a two-dollar rise," the radio added.

"In Detroit, negotiations are going on to avoid a strike of some 600,000 automobile workers." — Reuter.

Extremist Demand

London, Nov. 12. Britain's extreme left-wing Independent Labour Party announced a resolution by its National Council demanding the immediate withdrawal of all European forces from Indo-China, Indonesia and all British forces from India, Ceylon, Burma, Malaya and Hong Kong.

The Party, which is numerically small, has no connection with the Attlee Labour Party. — Associated Press.

All-Star Cast In Congress

WASHINGTON, NOV. 12. THE LONG-HERALDED, POLITICALLY EXPLOSIVE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE PEARL HARBOR DISASTER OPENS THIS WEEK WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST OF WITNESSES.

Committee Chairman Senator Barkley, Kentucky Democrat, promises that heretofore unpublished confidential documents, including papers of the late President Roosevelt, will be produced.

The public inquiry is scheduled to start Thursday, with a tentative list of 48 witnesses. They include Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Gen. George C. Marshall and other high ranking military officers.

Barkley asserted all facts of the nation's most disastrous setback arms would be laid before the public "no matter whom they may hurt in high or low places." — Associated Press.

Accidental Exile Of An Absent-Minded Writer

ROME, NOV. 12. IGNAZIO SILONE, ITALIAN ANTI-FASCIST WRITER — AUTHOR OF THE BEST-SELLERS "FONTAMARA," "BREAD AND WINE" AND "SCHOOL FOR DICTATORS" — HAS JUST RETURNED TO ITALY AFTER EXILE IN SWITZERLAND — SECOND IN HIS EXPERIENCE. HIS FIRST EXILE BEGAN IN 1924 AND LASTED FOR 20 YEARS. THE SECOND WAS HIS OWN FAULT.

When returning from the Socialist Party Congress in Paris he travelled by way of Switzerland, and in Berna threw away essential documents while juggling of "superfluous" papers.

He had to wait nearly six years for a fresh permit to re-enter Italy.

When Silone first returned to his country in 1944 he found how close political censorship had been in Mussolini's Italy.

Even intellectuals like Benedetto Croce and Giovanni Papini had never read him.

Now Silone — Secondo Tranquilli as he is really called — has made up for lost time. He has aroused controversy as an "Independent Communist," becoming president of a co-operative film society which is producing his novel "Fontamara."

"Fontamara," which has become widely known as a symbol for carefree life, is a tiny village in the Apennines near Silone's birthplace.

Within a short distance four other great Italian writers were born — Ovid, Horace, Croce and D'Annunzio. — Reuter.

Tokyo, Nov. 12. The Kyodo News Agency to-day reported that several Japanese officials and army officers are leaving for India to testify at the trials of the leaders of the Philippines during the war under the sponsorship of the Japanese. — Associated Press.

Grim Laboratory For Allied Scientists

NAGASAKI, NOV. 12. AMERICAN-BRITISH COOPERATION IN ATOMIC RESEARCH IS EXEMPLIFIED IN THIS RUINED CITY. ONE OF THE WORLD'S TWO GREAT LABORATORIES ON THE MYSTERIES OF THE ATOMIC BOMB'S EFFECTS.

SPECIALISTS OF THE TWO NATIONS ARE PROBING INTO A MYRIAD ANGLES RELATIVE TO THE TERRIFIC DESTRUCTION. THEIR FINDINGS ARE SECRET. BUT THE GENERAL EFFECTS OF THE BOMB CANNOT BE A SECRECY.

It is an area of indescribable desolation, more than a mile long and a mile wide.

In the area of devastation, there is an occasional twisted skeleton of steel as evidence of pre-atomic structures. The stretch of death is still perceptible.

Nagasaki is beginning to dig itself out. The population now is about 200,000, which is two-thirds of normal.

American armed services are aiding in establishing hospital and sanitation systems.

STILL DYING. It has been disclosed that the atomic bomb-bearing plane originally was destined for Shimoda and Moji, but the weather led to a change in the target.

The Japanese report 30,000 to 40,000 were killed instantaneously.

A large number died in the following six weeks, mostly victims of gamma ray burns, which are byproducts of the atomic action. Three or four still die each week. — Associated Press.

JEROME KERN DEAD

New York, Nov. 12. Jerome Kern, the song-writer died to-day at the age of 60. He collapsed on Nov. 5, victim of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Kern composed the famous "Showboat" and many other of the nation's best loved songs. — Associated Press.

Attlee To Speak Plainly

WASHINGTON, NOV. 12. THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, MR. CLEMENT ATTLEE, WILL GIVE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE A FRANK CLARIFICATION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S SOCIALIST POLICY AS THE HIGHLIGHT OF THE SPEECH WHICH HE IS TO MAKE TO A JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS TOMORROW. IT IS REPORTED IN AUTHORITY QUARTERS HERE.

Mr. Attlee was working on his speech up to a late hour last night, after his return from the nine-hours talk with President Truman and Canadian Premier Mackenzie King during their cruise on the Potomac River in the yacht of Secretary of the Navy, Mr. James Forrestal.

Mr. Attlee aims, it is understood, at dissolving what he considers the important measure of misapprehension and ignorance still existing in the minds of both the American people and their Congressmen, regarding the intentions and democratic character of his administration. — Reuter.

NEHRU ISSUES A WARNING

BOMBAY, NOV. 12. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, SPEAKING ON THE BRITISH ULTIMATUM TO THE INDONESIAN LEADERS AT SOERABAYA, SAID: "IF THE IMPERIAL POWERS DO NOT MAKE UP THEIR MINDS TO QUIT ASIA OF THEIR OWN ACCORD, IT IS CERTAIN THAT ASIA AND EUROPE WILL HAVE TO PREPARE TO FIGHT EACH OTHER SOON."

"I warn the Western European imperialistic powers that any attempt to impose their imperialism on Asiatic nations will be followed by very serious consequences, which would disturb the peace of the world."

The National Liberal Federation of India — the premier organization of Indian Liberals — today passed a resolution, "strongly protesting against the British Government assisting the imposition of Dutch rule on Indonesia and French rule on Indo-China, against the wishes of the people of those countries."

They also object to the use of Indian troops for the re-imposition of Dutch and French colonial rule.

The Council urges the London Government not to support or enforce the immigration of Jews into Palestine against the declared wishes of the Arabs. — Reuter.

IMPORTERS TO GO RIGHT AHEAD

Singapore, Nov. 12. Colonel W. M. Williams, Chief of the Trade and Industry Department of the British Military Administration, said to-day that Malayan importers need no longer be deterred by shipping difficulties.

"There is no control over the purchase of commodities, private importers can go right ahead with their work," Colonel Williams said, adding that free tonnage was immediately available, and that more was rapidly becoming available all over the world. — Reuter.

Shanghai, Nov. 12. The U.S.S. cruiser "St. Paul" dropped anchor in the Whangpoo river today to replace the U.S.S. "Nashville" as the flagship of Rear Admiral O. C. Turner, Commander of the Yangtze patrol. The "St. Paul" is the largest warship ever to navigate the Whangpoo. — Associated Press.

Set-Back To New Hope Of Peace In China

CHUNGKING, NOV. 12. THE GOVERNMENT TO-DAY ANNOUNCED THAT THE CHINESE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WILL BE CONVENED ON MAY 6, GIVING A SET-BACK TO NEW HOPES FOR PEACE.

THE MEETING WHICH WAS SCHEDULED TO OPEN ON NOVEMBER 12, WAS POSTPONED INDEFINITELY DURING THE COMMUNIST-NATIONALIST TALKS IN OCTOBER WHEN NEITHER SIDE COULD AGREE TO ITS MAKE-UP.

The Communists asked for delegates, Kuomintang counter-offered to keep the present delegates but expand the total number to include Communist delegates. The Communists did not accept.

The Assembly was supposed to introduce a constitutional government.

Big Shots In Chungking

Chungking, Nov. 12. Chungking is full of Chinese celebrities to-day — war zone commanders, provincial governors and other high officials — gathered for a conference which the Communists suspect is directed against them.

Among the notables is Gen. Ho Ying-ching, commander of the Chinese armies. — Associated Press.

Family Feud In China Politics

CHINWANGTAO, NOV. 12. PROSPECTS OF NEW POLITICAL TROUBLES IN MANCHURIA AROSE WHEN IT WAS LEARNED THAT GENERAL LI YUNG-HANG AT PRESENT COMMANDS ALL CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES IN SOUTH-EAST MANCHURIA.

Simultaneously, Yinkow reports indicated that one local group claims allegiance to the Young Marshal, Chang Hsueh-shan. Reports place a family feud squarely in the Manchurian political struggle because General Li's father, once a Communist leader, was captured and executed by the Young Marshal's father, the famous Manchurian war-lord, old Marshal Chang Tso-lin.

The Young Marshal gained fame before the war through his kidnapping of Chiang Kai-shek. American sources here have no word of the Young Marshal's whereabouts. Yinkow is situated at the head of the Liaotung Gulf. — Associated Press.

U.S. WARNING ON MANCHURIA

LONDON, NOV. 12. THE NEW YORK RADIO REPORTS THAT VICE-ADMIRAL DANIEL BARBEY, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE UNITED STATES MARINES IN CHINWANGTAO, DECLARED TO-DAY THAT BOTH THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS STAND TO LOSE SHOULD THERE BE A FIGHT OVER MANCHURIA.

The Admiral warned that the Province might become a separate State, like Outer Mongolia.

Large parts of North-Eastern Manchuria, according to him, may be found to be controlled not by Yen'an Communists, but by local irregular groups.

The Central Government would be better off even if the Communists control Manchuria, rather than have Manchuria become a separate State. — Reuter.

General's Plea For Peace

Chinwangtao, Nov. 12. Lieut. Gen. Tu Li Ming, the new Central Government Commander for Manchuria, to-day seconded U.S. Vice-Admiral Daniel Barbey's plea for peace in the northern territory as the only guarantee for protection of Chinese interests.

The General said the Communists had launched seven attacks against his forces "but we took no action because negotiations still were proceeding in Chungking."

He declared his forces would begin marching into Manchuria "very soon." — Associated Press.

Democratic League Holds China Limelight

CHUNGKING, NOV. 12. INTEREST HERE CENTERED TO-DAY ON ATTEMPTS BY THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE, CHINA'S THIRD MOST IMPORTANT POLITICAL PARTY, TO MEDIATE BETWEEN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMUNISTS IN AN ATTEMPT TO HALT THE CURRENT CIVIL STRIFE.

BOTH THE GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNIST NEGOTIATORS ACCEPTED AN INVITATION TO CONFER WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LEAGUE, WHICH WAS FORMED IN 1941 WHEN SIX MINOR POLITICAL GROUPS, MOSTLY OF LIBERAL INTELLECTUALS, Banded together to become slowly but steadily a growing influence in China's politics.

Coincident with the League's mediation, a Communist spokesman disclosed that the Communists had at last agreed to nominate their representatives to the political consultative council.

Creation of this body was decided at the October unity talks here "to exchange views on national affairs and discuss questions relating to peaceful national reconstruction and the convocation of the national assembly."

Although they have made this concession, the Communists are still standing firmly on their demands for Government forces to withdraw to the positions they occupied before the current fighting.

The Government, according to the Communists, refused to yield on this point although it has expressed a willingness to halt the Central forces at the positions they now are holding. — Associated Press.

Chao, Nov. 12. The British Ministry of Information here said to-day in a communique that there is a "considerable slackening of tension" in Tripoli where 100 died last week in anti-Jewish riots.

"All is quiet through the territory," said the communique. — Associated Press.

Threat Of Split In U.S. Cabinet

Washington, Nov. 12. Supporters have expressed the belief that they have assurances of President Truman's active backing for a merger of the Army and Navy into a single defense force under one Cabinet officer.

The President is faced with a definite Cabinet split over the proposal, with the War Secretary favoring it and the Navy Secretary opposing it.

Legislators who talked with the President recently got the impression that he may make his views on the subject known to Congress before Christmas.

Navy Secretary Forrestal, meanwhile, said in a radio broadcast last night that comradeship of the armed forces "cannot be produced by edicts and must not be spoken by controversialists." The Secretary made this apparent reference to the merger debate, while Congressman paid tribute to the Marine Corps on his 170th birthday.

Praise of the Marines also came from President Truman and the Chief of the Army and the Coast Guard. — Associated Press.

OWNERSHIP OF HARBOUR CRAFT

All owners and managers of harbour launches and lighters, excluding junk and native craft, prior to 8th December, 1941 are to render a return of the craft owned by them at that date together with particulars of their present location where known to the Divisional Sea Transport Officer, Peninsula Hotel, Kowloon by the 17th November, 1945.

Captain W. J. MOORE, R. N. R.,
DIVISIONAL SEA
TRANSPORT OFFICER.

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Hong Kong, 10th, November, 1945.

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Our Branch Office has opened temporary premises c/o Messrs Blair & Co., at French Bank Building, 2nd floor, and we shall be obliged if all prospective clients will communicate enquiries to this address during the present emergency period when they will be promptly handled and communicated to our executive who is now proceeding to London to ascertain full details and specifications with a view to latest models on all lines of our products—

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BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, HONG KONG.

PROCLAMATION NO. 6. MORATORIUM. ARTICLE 3 (2). AUTHORIZATION.

In pursuance of paragraph (2) of Article 3 of the above Proclamation, I hereby authorize as follows:—

As from Monday, 12th November, 1945, no bank may buy Sterling from and sell it to other banks.

O. G. S. FOLLOWS
Finance Controller,

NOTICE

All Chinese Soldiers who were serving in 1941 in British Army Units are required to report to the Jockey Club Stables, Happy Valley, by November 20, 1945, for employment in a Chinese Pioneer Unit.

All documentary evidence such as pay book, Japanese discharge certificate, copies of orders, letters, allowance books or cards, marriage or birth certificates and identity cards, should be produced at the time of reporting.

These documents are required in order to obtain information so that pay and allowance accounts may be checked and final adjustment made of balances due to individual.

All payments made by H.Q. No 4 R.A.P.W.I. Control Staff, third floor Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, to ex-Chinese soldiers in British Units will cease on November 20, 1945.

HEADQUARTERS,
LAND FORCES,
HONG KONG.

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, HONG KONG.

C.A.A. MEDICAL BRANCH
NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the Central Health Office of the Medical Branch (C.A.) has been removed to General Post Office Building, 3rd floor, as from 12th November, 1945.

Telephone numbers of the undermentioned officers of the Health Section are now as follows:—

A.D.H. (Lt. Col. T.W. Ware) 39227
Lady M.O. (Dr. Mary King) 39318

Anti-epidemic M.O. (Dr. P.H. Teng) 39518
Supt. of Sanitary Services (Mr. L. Brewer) 39256

General Office 39354
J. P. FEHILY,
Col.

D.D.M.S. (C.A.)
Hong Kong,
12th November, 1945.

HONG KONG UNIVERSITY

Alumni Association
ALL PAST STUDENTS of the University are cordially requested to attend:

A REUNION DINNER & GENERAL MEETING
to be held at the Cafe de Chine, China Building, on Wednesday, 21st November, 1945, at 6.30 p.m.

Please send in your name and address together with the cover charge (H.K. \$10) to—
Mr. Fung Ping Fan of Bank of East Asia, Ltd., Phone 27747, or Mr. Y. C. Kwan of Eu Tong Sen, Ltd., Phone 23583.

NOTICE

The Special Branch, Civil Affairs (Police), are investigating charges against persons of assisting the enemy to the detriment of the Allied cause during the Japanese occupation. It is hoped that members of the public will assist the Police in their investigation by communicating any relevant facts within their knowledge. Any such information, if not already officially reported to the Special Branch, may be communicated in person to Room 305, Hongkong Bank Building, 3rd floor, or by letter addressed to the Special Branch as above. Any written information should in addition to the facts within the writer's knowledge, contain his or her full name, address and telephone number (if any). An interview will be arranged by appointment as soon as possible after receipt of the communication.

Col. (O.A.)
A. A. BARNES.

THE CHINA MAIL

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KINGS IN EXILE

So the secret is out. It was already known that several of London's royalties in exile had not faced the blitz, and it is now revealed that James II and his wax-work brother from Westminster Abbey took refuge, like so many Londoners, in the tube, while their father again quitted the capital, though not this time for Oxford. They were brave men in their lives, but could hardly be expected to face modern war. George III was the last to be persuaded to leave London—though he stayed quietly in his home when another enemy, also preparing the invasion of his kingdom, had occupied the Channel ports. George IV, giving substance to his belief that he fought at Waterloo, kept his stirrup-leather under control throughout the Battle of Britain; the marble Queen Victoria continued to survey the progress of the war which is her memorial; her gilded consort remained quietly under his canopy opposite the Hall which bears his name; and Edward VII still firmly sat his horse.

The exiles will be back in the places again soon, but will Londoners take much notice of their return? Charles I looking down his own Whitehall has not lost his hold on their hearts, but it is doubtful whether his fellow sovereigns were much missed during their absence or will be noticeably greeted when they resume their pedestals. When President Wilson paid his visit to London after the last war, there might have been a dramatic moment when, seated beside King George V, he drove by the statue of King George III. There was no drama. As their carriage passed the statue, King and President were in lively conversation and neither appeared to have an eye for the bare-headed piece of bronze. Most Londoners copy their example and take the capital's statues for granted. Perhaps they would be more ready to give them their due both as work of art and as symbols of history if they were better placed. Particularly is this the case with the smaller-scale statues. James II, a piece of the highest quality, deserves a more distinguished pedestal and a site other than one which only a massive composition, like the Duke of York on his pedestal, could fill with effect. Sympathy with him over the failure to appreciate his needs would come from an unlikely quarter: for George Washington is in similar case. Peter Pan, more happily situated, can blow a derisive horn at both.

But the decent Chinese never like to live on charity. Only under circumstances which are beyond their control will they seek their relatives for support. In rare cases do they appeal to their provincial relatives for financial help. Unless they are marooned in a strange land, there is no real beggar in China, and most of the wretched persons seen in the streets are either professional beggars or those undesirable such as habitual opium smokers or gamblers feeding either as parasites or as commission agents for smugglers. In no man's land a short distance from the Japanese defence lines, there assembled daily thousands of buyers from Free China and thousands of smugglers who helped their commission agents carrying on their business in bamboo-built stores, which were in constant danger to be destroyed by the enemy, but these resourceful Chinese dealers, shabbily dressed as they were, never had suffered any important loss because they were always warned to make good their escape before the arrival of the enemy by their clever detectives disguised themselves in the robes of farmers. Many of these daring commission agents were formerly employees of foreign firms and when deprived of their livelihood by the Japanese invasion, they installed themselves as commission agents between smugglers and buyers from Free China. No matter under whatever circumstances, all decent Chinese are resourceful enough to make a road living. The wretched appearance and the over-crowding in home have nothing to do with Chinese, a common people who would rather hard their savings than spend them luxuriously on a foreign proletarian who, who even are fond of buying things by the installment plan. A Chinese proletarian would rather keep his cash in a bank, or still better, keep the entire cash for days in distress. This is one of the principal reasons why all decent Chinese in Hong Kong still have means to carry on their business, all their wealth, though lost, is not lost by the new government.

A PUKKA SUCCESS

Corpl. Cliff Fowler's revue, "Pukka Gen", produced at the D.G.S. last evening in aid of the King's Park Orphanage, attracted quite a good house, which thoroughly enjoyed a lively programme. Five little mads from school, or at least, from the Orphanage, brought down the house with their little musical interlude. The show includes a number of first-rate sketches and Corpl. Cliff Fowler's female impersonations are in a class by themselves.

The performance is being repeated this evening and again to-morrow night at 7.30. No charge for admission is made, but a collection for the Orphanage Fund is taken.

EXCHANGE BUSINESS RESUMED

The Banks resumed exchange business for the first time yesterday morning, but only the fixed selling rates were quoted.

Quotations were:
T.S. London 12.27/32
Singapore 62.5/8
India 82.3/8
Australia 118.1/2
N.Y. London 402 1/2

Some business was done, mostly by people buying to remit money home.

SOVIET OBLIGES THE PRESS

Moscow, Nov. 12. Soviet censorship of outgoing news dispatches appears to have been lifted, although there is no official announcement and correspondents are still submitting stories for the censor's stamp.

All Associated Press dispatches dated since November 7 have been passed without deletions and the censorship, previous on political communications, (similar) stories which have been previously held up, are now being passed without delay. Associated Press.

CORRESPONDENCE

A Chinese Answers

Sir—Will you please insert the following in any answer to your correspondent "Democrat." The miserable condition of some Chinese in Hongkong and elsewhere in China as seen by foreigners is not the fault of any government, nor it is the fault of any particular Chinese or foreign. It is commonly a practice among the majority of Chinese proletarians who prefer laying aside little by little what they have arduously earned to donning themselves in trim and neat garments which would have consumed all income, be they foreign observers, even including those missionaries staying in China for decades of years, have failed to perceive the inner Chinese of Chinese. Many books have been published condemning the existence of millions of the wretched class in China, both by foreign travellers and missionaries. These gentlemen have caused a grave wrong impression of Chinese due to their lack of actual personal contact with Chinese. No foreigner can understand a Chinese people who wear shabby clothes as if they were beggars. Many of the wretched found roaming about in the streets are simply professional beggars who find begging a lucrative occupation instead with the arrival of a huge number of new arrivals. Let me quote a few illustrations. In Macao, on Victory celebration day, I saw a professional beggar offering \$1,500 as an expression of his patriotic feeling about China. In Hangchow, during the season of Buddhist festivals, I saw thousands of wretched persons knocking around from all devout pilgrims on the road. In Hunan, when I dined with friends in a restaurant, I saw dozen of wretched persons assembling inside begging for food or money. In Shanghai I often saw many beggars following well-dressed women that visited the city for charity. Practically everywhere in China, especially in the leading cities, you will find wretched people roaming about. In every province of China, there are a class of people who are fond of making money by begging. In Kiangsu province, most of the peasants in Yangchow will be seen begging arms in Shanghai or other leading cities as soon as they are free from farming. In Hongkong, most of the boat population will compel their old folk or youngsters to beg in the streets, although their young men and young women have derived incomes from fishing or otherwise.

But the decent Chinese never like to live on charity. Only under circumstances which are beyond their control will they seek their relatives for support. In rare cases do they appeal to their provincial relatives for financial help. Unless they are marooned in a strange land, there is no real beggar in China, and most of the wretched persons seen in the streets are either professional beggars or those undesirable such as habitual opium smokers or gamblers feeding either as parasites or as commission agents for smugglers. In no man's land a short distance from the Japanese defence lines, there assembled daily thousands of buyers from Free China and thousands of smugglers who helped their commission agents carrying on their business in bamboo-built stores, which were in constant danger to be destroyed by the enemy, but these resourceful Chinese dealers, shabbily dressed as they were, never had suffered any important loss because they were always warned to make good their escape before the arrival of the enemy by their clever detectives disguised themselves in the robes of farmers. Many of these daring commission agents were formerly employees of foreign firms and when deprived of their livelihood by the Japanese invasion, they installed themselves as commission agents between smugglers and buyers from Free China. No matter under whatever circumstances, all decent Chinese are resourceful enough to make a road living. The wretched appearance and the over-crowding in home have nothing to do with Chinese, a common people who would rather hard their savings than spend them luxuriously on a foreign proletarian who, who even are fond of buying things by the installment plan. A Chinese proletarian would rather keep his cash in a bank, or still better, keep the entire cash for days in distress. This is one of the principal reasons why all decent Chinese in Hong Kong still have means to carry on their business, all their wealth, though lost, is not lost by the new government.

What the three discussed aboard the Presidential yacht is left entirely to speculation. London dispatches told of reports that the United States and Britain had already agreed upon the creation of a joint committee to deal with the question of Jewish immigration into Palestine but that Attlee wanted to talk it over with Truman. Truman's remark last night on what he hopes will result from the three-power atomic energy conference has aroused speculation that he may be planning to voice United Nations control of war's most devastating weapon. In the State dinner toast, the President said: "We are hoping that agreements on policies will come out of those conferences which will make the United Nations Organisation a living, moving and active programme." London dispatches indicated that Attlee might favour some arrangement permitting the United Nations Organisation to take custody of the atomic bomb.—Associated Press.

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Inspiration From Unknown Soldier's Tomb

WASHINGTON, NOV. 12. LEADERS OF THREE GREAT NATIONS DREW INSPIRATION AT THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER FOR THEIR STRUGGLE TO FIND IN WAR'S MOST TERRIBLE ATOMIC WEAPON AN INSTRUMENT OF ENDURING PEACE.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PRIME MINISTERS ATTLEE AND MACKENZIE KING HONOURED WITH BOWED HEADS THE MEN WHO HAVE LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES FOR AN IDEAL.

Immediately after the Armistice Day ceremonies at the Arlington Cemetery, the three leaders went back to their deliberations aboard the yacht on Potomac River.

The Canadian leader laid a wreath on the Canadian monument to the Americans who lost their lives in the Canadian Army in the first world war. Attlee placed a wreath at Field-Marshal Sir John Dill's monument.

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Thousands of Londoners observing Armistice Day for the first time in seven years watched King George place a wreath of Flanders poppies at the National Memorial to World War No. 1.

Other wreaths were placed by Princess Elizabeth, Mr. Winston Churchill and a representative of Prime Minister Attlee, who is in Washington.

An impressive memorial service was held at Westminster Abbey.

The Imperial War Graves Commission took the occasion of Armistice Day to report on the progress of work in Europe, removing the bodies of soldiers from the front lines and bringing them home to be buried in the World War No. 1 cemeteries.

In Paris General De Gaulle stood before the caskets of 15 French heroes of battle from the underground and Nazi prison camps and in his Armistice Day address he told France:

"We must understand how eternally precarious our country's safety remains." The ceremony took place before the Arc de Triomphe where the flame at the top of the tomb was to be rekindled during the night.

American soldiers joined in observing Armistice Day throughout France.—Associated Press.

discussion by repeating the well-known Chinese proverb "We would rather be comfortable in heart than in living space." This applies to all decent Chinese.

A CHINESE OBSERVER.

A WOMAN'S VIEW

Sir—I have read both "Barnacle Bill" and "Reverse Side" and must say that two sides of the question have been well put. "Reverse Side" appears to be a man, and being a woman, I would like to add something to his argument.

I have had experience with Servicemen both before and after the war, and as a resident of the Colony conscious of our debt or duty, whichever way it may be put, to the Serviceman, I have endeavoured always to grant recognition to a total stranger in uniform to the same extent that I would to a friend coming from another friend abroad.

And my experience? More often than not, I find that treating such a friendship in a lighter vein seems to assure my Service friend that my interest entitles him to a familiarity in address that has led me more than once into a feeling of considerable embarrassment.

I have not given up. I will again smile at the next Serviceman who desires a friendly conversation. In some instances, I will be more than willing to introduce him to my home and my friends. But I will definitely put my foot down to a familiarity of being addressed as "dearheart" or even the less familiar "dear". It is, of course, flattering to one in the late thirties to be addressed as such by an unknown Serviceman, but history is also a treacherous prattle to one who is reconciled to the approaching years.

AN OLD GIRL.

AND A SOLDIER'S

Sir—On the subject of hospitality to Servicemen, I heard a group of civilians today discussing banding together to arrange something. But what they were thinking of was some sort of party, and unless I misjudge my Servicemen, they don't want a Sunday School kind of party. I would be glad to hear of what he is worth, here, there and everywhere, in the normal way of life. The point is, if this is to be achieved, does it not honestly call for a change of heart by civilians? Certainly a goodly majority of them.

CITIZEN SOLDIER.

All Donorship Volunteers of Chinese nationality are to parade at H.K. D.C. Headquarters at 10.40 A.M. to-morrow to receive instructions "Fighting" employees.

Failed To Report Enemy Property

A well-dressed Chinese woman, Choi Chun, alias Sze Koo, was charged before Mr. Leo D'Almada at the Summary Military Court yesterday, with failing to report to the Custodian of Property, her possession of two tea caddies, two drums and 14 tins of calcium chloride, the property of a Formosan.

Space Ships Will Fight The Next War

Frontier Trouble

NEW YORK, NOV. 12. (AP)—THE GREEK FRONTIER, WHICH HAS BEEN THE SCENE OF A SERIES OF BOMBING ATTACKS, MAY BE ABLE TO HOLD OUT AGAINST THE GREEK ELEMENTS WHO HAVE OFTEN EXPRESSED ANIMOSITY TOWARDS GREECE, FOR SUPPORT IN OPPOSING GREEK DEMANDS FOR FRONTIER REVISION.

According to the Greek contention, the Greek frontier is not as it now exists, but is a line which is unfairly delineated, with the result that areas predominantly Greek, notably Chios, Argyrokastron, Santiquaron and others, are held under foreign yoke.

As yet there has been no official drawing of a revised frontier line, but it is believed that this will be done so as to include northern Epirus extending to the natural dividing line of the Skumbia River and Elbasan.

It is pointed out that this territory had been previously occupied by the Hellenic forces and was promised to Greece by international agreements.

It is also held that the present frontier is useless, as has been proved, from the military viewpoint. (Reuter.)

British Army Deployed For Battle Of Winter

BERLIN, NOV. 12. (AP)—FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD MONTGOMERY SAID TODAY THAT THE FOOD SITUATION IN THE BRITISH OCCUPATION ZONE AT PRESENT IS THE MOST CRITICAL OF ANY TIME SINCE THE ALLIED ENTRY INTO GERMANY.

HE DECLARED THAT THE BRITISH ARMY HAS BEEN DEPLOYED FOR THE BATTLE OF WINTER AND SAID THAT WHILE THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE DOING AT THE PRESENT MOMENT "IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO ESTIMATE WHAT WILL BE THE EFFECT" ON THEM OF THE SHORTAGE OF FOOD AND FUEL UNDER RIGOROUS CONDITIONS OF THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN WINTER.

Minorities Allegation

NEW YORK, NOV. 12. (AP)—THE GREEK GOVERNMENT HAS ISSUED A REPORT ALLEGING CONTINUED ACTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST THE GREEK COMMUNITIES IN SOUTH-EAST ALBANIA.

The charges were supported by a mass of purported details of murder, abductions, arbitrary imprisonment, mass deportation and house-burning.

The alleged atrocities are placed upon the Albanian Nationalist Organisation, the Epirot Komitars, and the opposing left-wing Organisation, the Fronte Nationali Orlimatar.

Recently, the Greek Government had requested the Big Powers to investigate the situation, which was described as appalling along the Albania-Greek border, but nothing came of it.

Meanwhile, apprehensions have been growing lest the United States and British Governments should recognise the present regime in Albania, as they have now announced that they intend to do, without obvious constitution with Greece. (Reuter.)

DID NOT WIN THE WAR ALONE

WASHINGTON, NOV. 12. (AP)—THE BURMA CAMPAIGN WAS DESCRIBED AS "ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT AND ORIGINAL OF THE ENTIRE WAR" BY GENERAL OF THE ARMY HENRY ARNOLD, CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCES, IN AN OFFICIAL REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR, MR. ROBERT PATTERSON.

"It was a campaign conducted over some of the world's most difficult terrain and in one of the world's most trying climates. The conquest of Burma brought to light some new concepts and tactics of warfare, particularly in the use of air power," General Arnold said.

He also stressed the valuable co-operation of the Royal Air Force in the European War. "We did not win the air war alone. We must never forget that the air was over Europe as a case of the closest co-operation with the Royal Air Force from the beginning to the end." (Reuter.)

MARKS HISTORY

Durham, N. Carolina, Nov. 12. (AP)—Golfing history was made as amateur Frank Strand of Toledo, Ohio, won the Durham Open tournament with a score of 97 to hand, professional stars their second successive defeat within a week. (Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, NOV. 12. (AP)—SPACE SHIPS MOVING OUTSIDE THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE CAPABLE OF LAUNCHING ATOMIC BOMB ROCKETS ON THE ENEMY WILL "UNQUESTIONABLY BE BROUGHT INTO BEING WITHIN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE," GENERAL HENRY H. ARNOLD SAID TODAY.

HE SAID THAT SPACE SHIPS WILL BE THE COUNTER-WEAPON IN DEFENCE AGAINST 3,000 M.P.H. ROCKETS DELIVERING ATOMIC EXPLOSIVES.

In his summary of the air war and recommendation for the future prepared for the Secretary of War, General Arnold proposed that the United States continue the development of a type of stratosphere bombing until improved anti-aircraft defenses make it impractical.

As an example, he cited Germany's V-2 projectile, against which there was virtually no defense as it soared into the stratosphere and then dropped vertically.

SPACE SHIPS. As a defensive measure, he suggested the possibility of space ships, capable of operating outside the earth's atmosphere.

For defensive action against any atomic bomb threat, General Arnold suggested these steps: "Make certain such bombs are not being produced anywhere in the world."

Outbreak of civil disturbances "may well have disastrous effects" on Germany's recovery, the General declared. He said that British troops would both guard and protect food and coal storages where necessary and will quickly aid the German police in combating any civil outbreaks.

General Montgomery declared that Allied cooperation had fallen short of making the four-power government of Germany effective and that the British are taking precautions against any civil disturbances caused by the winter hardships.

He asserted that French reluctance toward the setting up of a central administration was the chief obstacle to an efficient four-power control.

The British Commander described the present control machinery as one of the boldest experiments in the history of international co-operation and added that, if it fails, "prospects of successful cooperation between the great powers in a wider field will be much impaired."

WAY WILL BE FOUND. The General expressed the belief that a way around the difficulties "will be found."

The French are said to be insisting that the internationalisation of the Ruhr and detachment of the Rhineland from Germany be discussed before the Allied Control Council considers central administration.

General Eisenhower recently described the present German unrest "just one step" from organized resistance and deplored the slowness of the setting up of a central administration. (Associated Press.)

More Extremists Enter Indonesia Cabinet

BATAVIA, NOV. 12. (AP)—ALLIED HEADQUARTERS HAS ANNOUNCED THAT 5,600 INTERNEES HAVE BEEN RESCUED FROM A JAIL WHERE THEY HAD BEEN HELD BY INDONESIANS. THE BRITISH HAVE SEIZED THE SOURABAYA TELEPHONE EXCHANGE WHICH IS INTACT, AND AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE HAS FAILED TO REVEAL ANY MASS EVACUATION OF INDONESIANS.

Soekarno has ordered Sjahrir to organize a new Cabinet. Associated Press.

Both the Indonesian and Dutch forces in Batavia have reported that a change is likely in the Cabinet of the unrecognised republic.

A native leader said that if a change is effected it will place more extremists in the Cabinet. Dutch sources have predicted that the new native cabinet will include Sjahrir, who is the chairman of the working committee of the Indonesian National Council.

They described him as a moderate Nationalist with whom they could deal.

He was educated in Holland and held himself aloof from the Nationalist Party during the Japanese occupation.

The Nationalist newspaper "Mardika" said that Doctor

Another R.A.F. Dump Fired

SAIGON, NOV. 12. (AP)—AN AMMUNITION DUMP INFECTIONED BY THE TIDE OF THE R.A.F. REGIMENTS AND SET THE SAIGON AIRFIELD'S GASOLINE DUMP ON FIRE. ABOUT 40,000 GALLONS OF FUEL WERE DESTROYED. THE FIRE IS LOCATED FOUR MILES FROM SAIGON. FLIGHTS WERE NOT INTERRUPTED.

This was the second such incident in recent days. Associated Press.

Allies Stake Their Claims

PARIS, NOV. 12. (AP)—INDIA IS ONE OF THE 17 UNITED NATIONS WHICH ARE NOW MEETING IN PARIS TO STAKE THEIR CLAIMS IN THE FIRST ALLIED REPARATIONS TALKS.

Other nations are, Britain, the United States, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Greece, Yugoslavia, Norway, Czechoslovakia, the four British Dominions, Egypt and Denmark.

The Soviet Union, which will obtain her reparations from the eastern zone plus 25 per cent of western Germany's industrial equipment, is not attending and neither is Poland which is to receive her share through the Soviet Union.

The conference is expected to last about a month. Each country taking part has already prepared a memorandum listing their claims of war damages and the conference's first task will be to decide how much and what part of those claims can be upheld.

Conflicting claims will be settled by a body known as the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency, with headquarters in Paris, which will be an executive organ of the present conference.

From this agency claims will be forwarded to the Four Power Reparations Commission in Berlin for final approval.

France has demanded reparations from Germany amounting to \$265 for every French man, woman and child. (Reuter.)

Persian Swoop On Left Wing Organisations

LONDON, NOV. 12. (AP)—THE PERSIAN GOVERNMENT, UNDER MARTIAL LAW, HAS BANNED ALL LEFT-WING PARTIES AND CLOSED DOWN THEIR NEWSPAPERS AND TEHRAN OFFICES, HAVING ALSO ARRESTED THEIR LEADERS, ACCORDING TO KHALIL MALEKI, ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE PERSIAN LEFT-WING TUDEH PARTY.

MEMBER OF THE PARTY'S CONTROL COMMITTEE AND EDITOR OF THE PARTY'S NEWSPAPER, HE TOLD THIS TO THE BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER, MR. ERNEST BEVIN, DURING A RECENT INTERVIEW.

Maleki told Reuter he tried to give Bevin a true picture of the political situation in Persia because he found the average Britisher had little knowledge of it. He further asserted that the Tudh Party leader, Kashiwarz, was arrested despite his immunity as a Member of Parliament.

All trade unions in Teheran were dissolved and their buildings taken over by the Government and their funds confiscated. The Persian leader continued.

Mr. Bevin had replied that no outside factors would be allowed to interfere in the Persian internal political situation. He—Bevin—was especially interested in the Persian trade unions and had sent an official to Persia to investigate conditions there, Maleki said.

DONE NOTHING. The recent resignation of the mining members of the American financial mission in Persia, said Maleki, was because of general discontent with its work.

"The mission has done nothing for Persia," he said, and actually the situation had grown worse since the mission came and economic conditions had become chaotic.

Hence Persian public opinion, not confined to left-wing parties but including many right-wing elements, was against it.

The independent newspaper "Setar" stated that the mission's leading Doctor Arthur Millpaugh had brought with him many inefficient advisors and chose to collaborate with some of the worst elements of Persian officials. (Reuter.)

SAIGON REMEMBERS

SAIGON, NOV. 12. (AP)—EMBATTLED SAIGON, ON THE ALERT FOR AN AMERICAN SNIPER, SAIBOURS, TURNED FROM THEIR OWN TROUBLES TEMPORARILY TO HONOUR THE WORLD WAR NO. 1 DEAD.

The entire European population gathered at the Cathedral for a memorial mass and later watched a colourful parade of British and French forces. Associated Press.

Challenge Which Cannot Be Ignored

LONDON, NOV. 12. (AP)—"IT MAY BE ASSUMED THAT NEITHER SIDE DESIRES CIVIL WAR BUT ITS AVOIDANCE DEPENDS UPON THE MEASURE OF COMPROMISE WHICH EACH WILL ACCEPT. AT FIRST SIGHT, AN AGREEMENT ON GENERAL PRINCIPLES HAS ALREADY BEEN REACHED IN THE CHUNGKING NEGOTIATIONS, WHICH MIGHT SEEM TO GIVE THE COMMUNISTS ALL THAT THEY CAN REASONABLY ASK," SAYS "THE TIMES" TODAY.

"THE TIMES" ADDS: "BUT THE ROOT OF THE DIFFICULTY IS THAT THE YENAN ADMINISTRATION HAS NO CONFIDENCE IN THE GOOD FAITH OF THE MANY SOLDIERS AND ADMINISTRATORS UPON WHOM GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK AT PRESENT RELIES."

"In its own estimation, all its recent actions are dictated not by ambition but by self-protection. But the maintenance of an independent army and an independent state in the heart of China constitutes a challenge which the Central Government, recognised as it is by all great powers as the Government of the whole country, cannot long sustain without grave damage to its own authority, and this consideration alone must set limits to the tolerance it can show."

"The interests of China and of her Allies alike demand that the Communists should curb the aggressive attitude of their local commanders and remain strictly on the defensive until they can secure effective guarantees against the risk of forcible suppression."

"Their present policy is a grave hindrance to the progress of their country and this brings fresh miseries upon the millions of those humble folk whose interests they claim to have most at heart."

"These circumstances," continues "The Times," "impose a grave responsibility on General Mao Tse-tung and his colleagues. Their programme of agrarian reform and co-operative industry holds an indispensable contribution to the future of China and is undoubtedly the most effective means of realising Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Third Principle of freedom from economic servitude."

"They have created an administrative machine which is enviable free from corruption and command the loyal adherence of the local population. Their determination to preserve and if possible to extend

their activities in natural. Undoubtedly they have reason to fear the opposition of certain vested interests, still powerful in Chungking; they may even be correct in holding that their own way is for the moment the only effective guarantee against the suppression of their movement by local governors and local war-lords, over whom the authority of the Central Government is still too tenuous to be effective."

"But with all this policy, which they are at the moment pursuing, it must inevitably lead, if not restrained by a due sense of proportion, straight to civil war on a scale which Chinese history has unfortunately all too familiarly and a civil war in which the Communists will be considered the aggressor," concludes "The Times." (Reuter.)

It is certain that Stalin is not desperately ill despite alarmist rumours. Information has been received through other channels than the press that he was in fine fettle when he saw Mr. Harriman, the American envoy.

NOT COMMITTED. It may be recalled that as speech-making goes Stalin has not often addressed the public. Molotov broke the news of the German invasion to the Soviet people, and Stalin did not fail to them for days.

Besides this it has been particularly wise of Generalissimo Stalin to avoid making a speech in view of the uncertain condition of inter-Allied affairs at the moment.

Since the war is ended it is not traditionally essential that he should choose this period to speak—although he may do so yet within the next 24 hours—and, by dodging the opportunity, he may avoid committing himself.

Britain Had To Act

LONDON, NOV. 12. (AP)—UPHOLDING THE ACTION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN LAUNCHING AN ATTACK ON SOURABAYA, THE CONSERVATIVE "DAILY TELEGRAPH" SAYS IN AN EDITORIAL TO-DAY THAT THE ALTERNATIVE WOULD HAVE BEEN "A STATE OF LAWLESSNESS IN WHICH THE ISLAND AND ITS POPULATION WOULD HAVE BEEN FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD AT THE MERCY OF THE SELF-STYLED INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT, CONSISTING OF FORMER JAPANESE QUISLINGS, TERRORISTS AND POLITICAL EXTREMISTS."

The "Daily Telegraph" criticised those who blame the Government for allowing British forces to be used for this purpose and mentioned the "strange ban" of the Australian Trade Unions on the shipping of Dutch troops and materials to Indonesia.

"Victory in war involves responsibilities and it is only muddled thinking that makes their evasion seem possible. The necessity is to impose order and to disarm and remove the considerable remaining Japanese forces. When that has been done and not before, it will be impossible to consider political problems, which the Japanese occupation has created or, where they existed before, exacerbated." (Reuter.)

AIR FORCE OFFICERS KICK

LONDON, NOV. 12. (AP)—FOUR HUNDRED ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND AIR FORCE OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS HAVE REFUSED TO GO TO AUSTRALIA ABOARD THE ORIENT LINER "ORION" BECAUSE OF "DISGUSTING AND OVERCROWDING CONDITIONS."

An R.A.F. officer said that conditions were no worse than any other troopship.

The craft carried approximately 2,000 passengers. Associated Press.

A BIT LATE. Tokyo, Nov. 12. (AP)—Swordless blue-uniformed Emperor Hirohito is on route to inspect the termination of the war to his ancestors' spirits. The newspaper "Mainichi" has

Just Like A Cherub

CANBERRA, NOV. 12. (AP)—BENEDICT CHIFFLEY, Prime Minister of Australia, acting as Chairman of the Historic Memorials Committee, to-day rejected the portraits of Australian first women politicians, Dame Enid Lyons and Senator Dorothy Tangney, which were to be placed alongside the pictures of other celebrated politicians in Parliament House, Canberra.

The speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. John Solomon Rosevear—who is a member of the Committee—was reported to have described Dame Enid's portrait as looking like a "cherub bursting through a cloud" and Senator Tangney as having a "neck like a swan."

Other artists have since been commissioned to do the portraits. The artist who painted Dame Enid was upset. She challenged: "Mr. Chiffley may know all about politics or engine driving, but has he ever heard about art?" (Reuter.)

Stalin Still Intrigues Moscow Correspondents

NEW YORK, NOV. 12. (AP)—THE FACT THAT STALIN DID NOT APPEAR IN RED SQUARE FOR THE REVOLUTION CELEBRATIONS IS HELD FAR MORE IMPORTANT BY RUSSIAN EXPERTS THAN THE FACT THAT HE DID NOT SPEAK THE SAME NIGHT, SAYS THE MOSCOW CORRESPONDENT OF THE "NEW YORK TIMES."

BEFORE HE ASSUMED HIS PRESENT PUBLIC OFFICE STALIN CUSTOMARILY DID NOT SPEAK ON THE EVE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARY, LEAVING THAT TO OTHER PUBLIC FIGURES SUCH AS MOLOTOV. BUT HE DID NOT SKIP THE PARADE.

However, these parades are the next long and tiring, and since Stalin, or his doctors, deemed it wise for him to take a rest, standing for hours on a granite surface in Moscow's bitter November would not be logical treatment.

It is certain that Stalin is not desperately ill despite alarmist rumours. Information has been received through other channels than the press that he was in fine fettle when he saw Mr. Harriman, the American envoy.

NOT COMMITTED. It may be recalled that as speech-making goes Stalin has not often addressed the public. Molotov broke the news of the German invasion to the Soviet people, and Stalin did not fail to them for days.

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RADIO

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1945. "MUSIC TIME"

EBW HONGKONG Broadcasting on frequencies of 640 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m. 6.00 to 1.30 p.m. and 9.00 to 10.30 p.m. on 9.92 Megacycles.

H.K.T. 12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary. 12.32 p.m.—Handel—Water Music Suite. 12.50 p.m.—Goldmark—Queen of Sheba Ballet Music. 1.00 p.m.—News and Announcements. 1.10 p.m.—Dessau Durbin (Sop.) and George Bouloger & His Orchestra. 1.30 p.m.—Orchestra Raymond. 1.50 p.m.—Close Down. 2.00 p.m.—Harold Ramsay at the Organ. 2.45 p.m.—"Donald Peers"—EBWA. 7.00 p.m.—News and Announcements. 7.10 p.m.—Music with a Talk—EBWA. 7.40 p.m.—Studio—Telegraphic Quilondon as the Piano Composed by Taly Millington. 7.55 p.m.—Compositions of Fyral. 8.00 p.m.—"Music Time"—EBWA. 8.00 p.m.—News and Announcements. 8.30 p.m.—R.A.F. Fighter Command Band—EBWA. 9.30 p.m.—Derek Williams and the New Mayfair Orchestra. 10.00 p.m.—News from London. 10.00 p.m.—Dance Music—EBWA. 10.30 p.m.—Close Down.

UNION SAYS GET OUT

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 12. (AP)—THE C.I.O. INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION HAS SENT A DEMAND TO WASHINGTON THAT THE UNITED STATES GET OUT OF CHINA IMMEDIATELY.

The Union telegraphed President Truman and the Secretaries of State for the War and Navy demanding the immediate removal of all American troops, arms and material loaned to the Chinese Government and offering longshoremen to China to speed up the job.

The Union, which struck in protest against the loading of scrap-iron shipments for Japan in 1938-39 said that the big stick of American might has no place in China. Associated Press.

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